



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

HIDE BOUND APPLE TREES

This term we have heard used in reference to trees—such as apple trees, for instance,—that had become old, with a thick, scaly, tight bark, and manifesting symptoms of an unthrifty condition.

We have been taught by old orchardists that, after scraping off the scaly bark, it was a good plan to slit the bark up and down in the spring of the year—deep enough to pass through the less trees, and graft what remains. Then plow, manure and crop the ground a few years, and after renovating the soil set out young trees again.

As editors are supposed to know everything, I wish to ask you, or some of your fruit-raising correspondents, whether such a course would be advisable; if not, please point out some better way.

We have tried it on the limbs of an old tree. These limbs had been grafted two years previous, but they did not grow thrifly.

Noticing this in the month of June, it appeared to us, evident that one cause of the stunted and starved appearance of the graft was owing to the hard unyielding bark of the limb.

Accordingly, with a jackknife we whittled off the old and rigid bark clear down into the soft bark. Before the season was out the graft gave evident signs of relief, and the ensuing year took a good start and became a thrifty and good bearing limb.

We have been reminded of this, by reading in the number of the Horticulturist for the present month (October), a translation by "Herr Von Winterfeld," on "the so called bleeding of trees."

By this bleeding of trees, it appears they mean the cutting or dividing the bark up and down, or longitudinally, on the limbs or limb; and the writer considers this a means of inducing an earlier production of fruit.

The writer lays down the following principles in regard to this operation:—

1. Bleeding (cutting through the bark) is an effectual method to induce bearing on the part of trees, which from their nature or age, should have already borne, but have been prevented, either from excess or deficiency of growth.

2. The ordinary bearing of trees is hastened by this method; that is, the time required, or dimly, for ripening the fruit is shortened. In this, care should be taken not to expect impossibilities.

3. Those trees having little sap and a hard bark, must have these sites made close together, as near as one to every half inch of the circumference; those of a contrary description requiring only about four incisions for their entire circumference.

4. The most favorable time for this operation is in the early spring, as soon as the leaves have unfolded, and from this time until summer. It may be performed, however, even in the latter end of fall, when the leaves are beginning to drop off. It is better that this should not be done from the middle of June to the middle of July, in order to avoid the injury that may be inflicted by insects that seek to deposit their eggs in the fresh wood.

5. The incision must completely divide the bark without injuring the wood, though a little deviation either way will not do much injury.

6. Trees already in bearing are rendered, by this operation, more fruitful.

7. Stone fruited trees are not injured by the operation, as no effusion of gum follows."

More experiment and observation should be made in regard to this matter, and the results noted and published for future guidance.

A GOOD HINT.

J. Smith, editor of the Horticulturist, says: "We wish any hints we can offer might induce our stalwart young men who are struggling for a livelihood in towns and cities, to go forth into the country, throw off the livery of conventional life, put on the frock, and with up-rolled sleeves, seize the plough themselves, and 'greatly independent live.' The prolific bosom of mother earth has enough for all her children who will seek their supplies, for her abundance for giving doth not impoverish her; and scattering her blessings but increases her means."

To this good sentiment we might also add, that not only the 'stalwart,' but those who are not of that description—those who are feeble, weak, and effeminate—in cities who are seeking to make up for muscular health and nervous vigor by swallowing medicines and "vainish compounds" of drugs, had better "go forth into the country," and try to regain, or obtain, something like robust health and manly strength by free exercise in the rugged toils of the field. Come, and take hold of some out-door exercise for the sake of making a living. Then you will have an interest in it, which will give health, and strength, also, to the mind, as well as the body. Merely exercising for the sake of health, without any other object in view, is not so productive of health, as having a personal interest in your labors—some other productive end in view, an accomplishment to be brought about—and health will come in company with the other attainments.

SELECT YOUR SEED CORN.

Now is the time to select your seed corn. By examining your field you can, as you walk along by each row, easily designate those ears which are most ripened, and which, in point of size and perfection of kernel are best, and such as you would like to raise another year. Select and secure these. The best way of saving them is to leave a few husks on as husk, and by braiding a number of ears together, trace them together, and hang them up on a pole in some dry but airy place to dry.

When thus placed it seldom, if ever, heats and loses its germinating power. We have sent off. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

known corn which appeared quite ripe when put into a bin, became heated, and so far lost its vitality as not to sprout and grow when planted in the following spring, thus producing a crop of disappointment and loss, instead of corn.

A little pains in this business is always rewarded with corresponding gains.

For the Maine Farmer.

OLD ORCHARD.

Mr. Editor:—I have an orchard of 300 trees, covering about three acres. Within half-a-dozen years about 40 trees have been grafted, and are doing well; and 50 or 60 more are worth grafting. The remainder is of little value, being nearly dead.

In devising "ways and means" to bring about a better state of things, I have been thinking in this wise: Cut down at once all the worthless trees, and graft what remains. Then plow, manure and crop the ground a few years, and after renovating the soil set out young trees again.

As editors are supposed to know everything, I wish to ask you, or some of your fruit-raising correspondents, whether such a course would be advisable; if not, please point out some better way.

In beginning a nursery, is it best to plant the rows something like four feet apart, and there let the trees remain till they are budded, and to set them out much nearer, and transplant?

How long from the seed before trees will be ready to bud—from budding to transplanting—and from transplanting to bearing? YANKEE.

Minot, Oct. 1, 1856.

NOTE. As a general thing, a young tree of the same species does not do well when put into the place where an old one stood, unless it is removed and returned to the soil where it fell. If you should burn the old trees and mingle the ashes with the soil, it would probably be a good thing. Nature gives us a lesson in this matter. When you cut off a woody, another kind of growth generally springs up in place of the first growth.

In raising nurseries, the best way is to raise in a seed bed, and transplant into rows four feet apart, and a foot apart in the row. Your trees do better so, but it takes more ground.

If your growth is thrifly, you can graft by splice graft, or bud, in the second or third year, and you may set out the next year after, if you wish.

We have known thrifly trees bear a little in six years from the seed; but ten years is about the average.

For the Maine Farmer.

BARN CELLARS.

Mr. Editor:—It is a question with the really successful farmer, at how cheap a rate he can effectually method to induce bearing on the part of trees, which from their nature or age, should have already borne, but have been prevented, either from excess or deficiency of growth.

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FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

HOW FRIEND SYLVESTER RAISES ONIONS.

Mr. Editor:—Will a brief part of my experience in raising onions be acceptable to you, to your Wayne friend, and the public? If so, please to give this a place in the Farmer.

I was always a great admirer of a well constructed garden; and also a great admirer of onions. For the purpose of having a good crop, I selected a place where a cow had been yarded for some time, and leveled it off with a hoe. It was about twenty feet square. I spread on it a bushel, or more, of wood ashes, a considerable part of which were particles of coal, and mixed them in with a hoe and an iron tooth rake. I made the ground very fine and level, and planted it in rows ten inches apart, and in hills, about one-half that distance, pressing it hard, by a board which I stood upon. I had a vessel in which I put a good supply of hen dung, saturated with water, setting it in the sun so that it should become warm, and when the onions came up, I watered them with this liquid as often as needed. I repeated this. I stirred the earth with a hand rake, made with board nails for teeth, and kept it clear of weeds. The onions grew finely—no worms or insects intruded—and I had between fifteen and twenty bushels of fair onions as I ever saw. I might have said they were planted on the south side of a building, where the sun prepared the soil quite early. I think, when the ground is in order, the earlier onions are planted, the better. When onions have had a similar treatment, I have seen little or no damage, at home or abroad, done by the onion eater, in the shape of either fly or worm. One batch of onions grew fine—no worms intruded—and I had between fifteen and twenty bushels of fair onions as I ever saw. I might have said they were planted on the south side of a building, where the sun prepared the soil quite early. I think, when the ground is in order, the earlier onions are planted, the better. When onions have had a similar treatment, I have seen little or no damage, at home or abroad, done by the onion eater, in the shape of either fly or worm. 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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

THE STATE SHOW.

The second annual Exhibition and Fair of the Maine State Agricultural Society commences in Portland, on Tuesday next, 21st, and will continue through the week. Should the weather be propitious there will be a good Show.

We believe this will be the case for two reasons: 1st, The people of Portland have made excellent arrangements for it. The Committees of Arrangements have been indefatigable in their labors to prepare the grounds for the reception of stock, and the halls for manufactured articles. The grounds are in the western part of the city, on Brannell's hill—and enclosed with a fence 12 feet high. An excellent track has been graded, half a mile in extent, and very level. Well enclosed stalls for horses; and, also, pens for cattle, sheep and swine; seats for ladies, and those who wish to occupy them; tents for the officers and reporters; booths for refreshments; and other fixtures necessary for such an occasion.

In the city, four large, and convenient halls have been engaged, and connected together by bridges, in which will be exhibited specimens of crops and fruit, dairy products, implements of husbandry, machinery, manufactured by machinery, jewelry, millinery, and specimens of the fine arts in their various departments, and among them all, a large collection of curious articles from Japan gathered together by Lieut. Preble, who was connected with Commodore Perry's expedition, will, by the kindness of the Lieut., be placed on exhibition. These articles consist of tools and household furniture used by the people of Japan, and will give one a good idea of the life in that part of the world.

The second reason why we anticipate a fine display, is from the fact that many farmers are preparing to bring forward the best of stock, and many mechanics and manufacturers are making application for space in which to place their articles for exhibition.

The Railroad corporations have very liberally reduced their rates of fair to persons, stock, and on articles going to the show, so that it seems that every facility that could be devised for the accommodation of the public has been obtained. Through the aid of further liberality on the part of the Portland people, the trustees have been enabled to offer further premiums for the trial of young trotting horses, for which see our advertising columns. This trial will come off on Saturday, the duties of the other days of the week having been allotted before the trustees were enabled to offer premiums of this class.

The farmers and mechanics and working classes of Maine, have now offered them a fine opportunity to come forward and meet each other in this most useful of all contests. The peaceful and quiet contest of an exhibition of skill in their various callings, trades and occupations. An exhibition by which they can mutually give and receive knowledge,—an exhibition by which they can unite like children of one family, like a band of brothers and sisters,—learn each other's welfare,—reciprocate kind sentiments, and strengthen the bonds of state brotherhood, which will be as lasting as life.

Entries may be made with the Secretary, City Hall, Portland, until Tuesday morning next, or left at the Maine Farmer Office, Augusta, until Monday noon.

FRIENDS OF THE COMMON SCHOOL

Will find, in another column of this paper, a notice of the Teachers' Institute for Kennebec County, to be held in Waterville during the week commencing Oct. 27th.

Institutes have already been held, this season, in many of the counties, under the direction of Mr. Craig, State Superintendent of Schools, assisted by a corps of accomplished teachers. We are happy to know that they have been quite generously attended, and have been conducted in a manner to give entire satisfaction to those who have been interested in them.

Inasmuch as such ample opportunities of self-improvement are to be offered soon to the common school teachers of our county, we express the desire that they will be improved by a large number of the young men and women engaged now in teaching, or who propose to teach during the year.

We copy from the Farmington "Chronicle," a part of its notice of the Institute for Franklin County recently held in Phillips:

"The number in attendance at the opening exercises of the Institute, was confined chiefly to our own town, but on each succeeding day teachers and friends from adjoining towns came in, until the class was enlarged to one hundred and nine members."

Each exercise of the Institute was conducted in an easy and familiar and interesting manner, with a view on the part of teachers, great thoroughness, ability of adaptation to the capacity of others, indomitable energy, and untiring perseverance. The zeal with which they engaged in their respective duties, was highly commendable, and such as insure success in any sphere of action; nor was it long confined to teachers, but a corresponding earnestness was generated among the members of the class, and a thirst for knowledge awakened, which we trust will be satisfied by no meager attainments.

Evening Lectures, on educational topics, were delivered by Mr. Northrop during the session of the Institute. They were received with thought and illustration, and presented in an impressive manner.

Much interest was added to the evening exercises, by rehearsals from Mr. Russell, who proved himself not only a proficient in the science of elocution, but master of his profession.

SOUTH KENNEBEC.

The show of neat stock and horses, this year, at Readfield, is represented as being very excellent. That of swine very good—that of sheep not so numerous, but very fair.

The articles in the hall were excellent, but the hall could have held more than was exhibited.

The exhibition of butter was very good indeed, that of cheese, fair but not many of them.

We are told that the trotting exhibited good speed, and that the riding on the last day was very interesting, but have received no particulars as yet. We are sorry to say that some dissatisfaction exists among the members of the Society, on account of location. The people of Readfield, where the show is located, have feneed in a good field and made a good track, and we hope that any undue local feeling will subside, and harmony be restored.

THE CATTLE SHOWS.

We have not been able to attend the Cattle Shows this fall. We were present an hour or two on Tuesday at the South Kennebec show at Gardiner, and about as long at the Kennebec Co., show, on Thursday, at Readfield. It seems to us to have been rather singular that the three shows of the three Societies in this county, should have all been held in one and the same week.

As a general thing, we find from reports published in the several papers, the show of stock and articles, have this year, been very good; but not so great in number as last year.

We extract the following from the Eastern Mail, in regard to the show of the North Kennebec Society:—

The display of neat cattle has been emphatical; the best of the Society has ever made. Oxen especially have given evidence of the great improvement resulting from competition in this class of stock. The cattle from Winslow, Fairfield and Waterville, as they stood in long lines side by side, might safely compete with any similar show in the country.

The show of cows and young cattle was not large, but embraced some very good animals; among the juveniles being some that need not be ashamed to be seen alongside Mr. Burleigh's twin steers or Mr. Wheeler's "Fremont," though these were conspicuous among the attractions.

The show of horses was not large to-day, as Wednesday is the day more particularly devoted to this class of animals.

There were but a few good sheep, and we think some of the best breeds were not represented. A permanent market price of two to three dollars for lambs will in time secure more attention to sheep. The Egyptian sheep, which were exhibited independent of the Fair by Messrs. Wells and Gage, excited much curiosity. With what advantage they can be introduced to N. England husbandry remain to be seen. Of swine there was a fine display—as the reports of committees will show.

The trial of drawing oxen gave unusual interest, and was conducted in a very satisfactory manner—showing some good specimens of training. This trial closed the day.

SECOND DAY. Yesteray, the second day, was devoted mainly to the exhibition of articles at the tent. Here the display was not very extensive, but such as indicated a good degree of interest in this department.

We find from the Readfield Report, Mr. Leonard, of Waterville, was one of more than marked excellence; sensible and logical, and full of the philosophy that the lover of nature every-where sees in her works.

The foot race closed the sports of Wednesday.

THIRD DAY. Thursday, the third and last day of the exhibition, has been equally as favorable as the first and second.

One of the leading attractions to-day was the election of assessors and inspectors, the Democrats carried Newcastle county by 550 majority; Kent, 450; and Sussex, 500.

A despatch from Charleston gives the following information concerning the election in Florida:

Return from the Florida election indicate that the Americans have carried Duval county by 182 majority, and the Democrats Escambia county by 25 majority.

The Pennsylvania election is to take place on the 14th inst.

THE UNDER SEA TELEGRAPH. The great undertaking of connecting Great Britain with the United States by a telegraph laid across the bottom of the Atlantic ocean is partially completed. The committee awarded the three premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$5 to Misses Caroline Arnall, Adeline Low and Anna Gatchell, and tendered a fourth of five dollars, to Miss Johnson. The several trials of speed of horses, which occupied the entire afternoon, were well conducted, and among the very finest matches we ever saw. The judging committee were very successful in managing to have every thing understood, and to avoid complaint or dissatisfaction.

The entire avails of the exhibition have been \$900.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The show of neat stock and horses, this year, at Readfield, is represented as being very excellent. That of swine very good—that of sheep not so numerous, but very fair.

The articles in the hall were excellent, but the hall could have held more than was exhibited. The exhibition of butter was very good indeed, that of cheese, fair but not many of them.

We are told that the trotting exhibited good speed, and that the riding on the last day was very interesting, but have received no particulars as yet. We are sorry to say that some dissatisfaction exists among the members of the Society, on account of location. The people of Readfield, where the show is located, have feneed in a good field and made a good track, and we hope that any undue local feeling will subside, and harmony be restored.

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HALF MILE HEATS.

I. Wakefield's R. G.—1.42: 13. F. L. McGowen's S. M.—1.34: 13. Ed. Wakefield's black colt; 3 years old—2.05: 2.08.

D. Wakefield's B. G.—1.52: 1.39.

The trotting was quite spirited and exciting. The riding match is represented as being very exciting. The premiums were awarded to—

Miss L. A. Wakefield, aged 12 years.

Miss Sarah E. Kezer, aged 10 years.

Miss Anna Estow, aged 10 years.

Miss Flora Nickerson, aged 14 years.

Miss Almira Osgood.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The Thomaston Journal in speaking of the Show of this Society says:—

The only drawback upon this exhibition, was a very heavy rain on the first day. But the second was fair, and the third peculiarly pleasant. As the matter for exhibition were, by the published arrangements, to be brought in the early part of the first day, the rain kept back many things that would otherwise have been added to the list of those that were exhibited. But there was nevertheless, a goodly collection.

The proceedings designed to fill up three days, having been pressed into two, the orderly course of proceedings as designed and previously arranged, was entirely too restricted for the crowd, that continually thronged it.

For some reason the trial of skill in riding did not take place.

There were some farming tools, but nothing to boast of in that line. There were the usual products of the dairy—some very fine butter, and some pretty good cheese—some bacon, sausages, and cabbages, with other vegetables.

We noticed two or three parcels of corn in considerable quantity, that was uncommonly large and well ripened. There were good specimens of wheat and other grains.

GRAPES.

We noticed quite a variety of grapes in the window of friend F. Wingate's store. There were several varieties from Native to Black Hamburgs.

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THE FLORIDA INDIAN WAR.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal is informed that extensive

preparations are being made for the prosecution

of the war against the Seminole Indians during the coming winter. General Harney is to take

command of the troops, which are to be largely increased with infantry, artillery, and volunteers.

It is also stated that "Jumper," the

great chief of the Arkansas Seminoles, will try

to induce "Bowlegs" to emigrate to the West.

If he cannot he will join the American Army with four or five hundred of his tribe.

BANGOR WHIG.

REPORTS OF MORE FRAUDS IN FRANCE.

By the Arago, which arrived on Tuesday, we hear says

the New York Herald of more trouble the financial world in Europe. This time the story

which as yet needs confirmation—is that the

Orleans Railroad Company has been defrauded

of 1,000,000 francs worth of shares.

BOSTON JOURNAL.

THE STATE FAIR.

We are glad to learn that preparations for the State Fair are being prosecuted most vigorously by the Committee to have the matter in charge, and that fair will be gratifying success.

City Hall is to be the main building.

Clapp's Hall is for the mechanical and artistic department, in connection with which there

will be a Picture Gallery, intended to be the best collection of paintings ever made in this State. The other halls are for miscellaneous purposes.

Number of applications for places in these halls have already been made, and are constantly coming in. A fair will be open in City Hall to-morrow, for entering any business connected with Fair or Exhibition, and the superintendents will be in attendance.

The steamship arrived at the port of

Portsmouth, Oct. 9. The President and suite

accompanied by the Mayor of Portsmouth, and other gentlemen, went on board the Wabash this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. When passing the navy yard the President was greeted with a hearty cheer. It is expected the Wabash will sail this afternoon.

The party given last evening by Com. New

ton, at the navy yard, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by the officers of the Wabash, and crew.

THE LAUREL.

The steamship Wednesday even-

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GENERAL ITEM.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Muse.

LOVE IS EVERYWHERE.

“A life is filled with a life song—
An under-song of woe—
At the leaf-nabraded wood o’erflow—
With the sound of the ring-dove’s cooing.
In Nature’s deepest haunts,
I hear a voice that chants:
“Why should the earth grow old with care,
Since ‘Love, sweet Love, is everywhere?’”

“Well here at night, if ye listen well,
Music in heaven ringing,
And amid the stars a melody,
As of angel-voices singing;

For the spirits who in the spheres of light
Have made their happy dwelling,
To each other across the depths of space
Their tales of love are telling.

The sunbeams leave their glowing throne,
And whisper love to the flowers;
The birds out-pout in their strains,
As they sit in their rose-crowned bower.

When the breeze swells mournfully
Through the boughs of a swaying tree,
I ever hear a voice declare
That “Love, sweet Love, is everywhere.”

In the moaning thunder of the waves,
That dash on some rocky shore;
On the tuneful flow of some rippled tide,
When a tempest’s rage is o’er—

In the murmured music of the brook
As it rushes the sea to gain;
Or theullen clash on the silent pool
Of the swiftly-falling rain—

“Yes—but hush!” said Mrs. Mayland, in a
ton of alarm, pointing to a nursery-maid who
all this time had been seated in the back parlor,
with an infant in her arms.

“Oh, Mary, what if she has been listening
to our conversation!”

“Don’t be so easily frightened, Addy,” re-
joined Mrs. Vincent, soothingly. “Jane has
not once looked this way, and I’m certain hasn’t
heeded a word of what we have been saying.
Besides, you know she is remarkable for the
little attention she pays to what is going on
around her.”

“Jane,” said Mrs. Mayland, turning towards
the girl, “Jane you may take the baby back
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The girl looked up an instant; then, develop-
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she quickly left the room.

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nificantly. “And now Adelaide,” she resumed,
after a pause, “I have been thinking over a plan
to which you must give your consent. As a
neighbor it will be your duty to call upon Ida Latimer,
or Mrs. Clinton, as I suppose I must call her,
as soon as she is settled in her new abode.”

“No,” replied her sister, emerging from her
station near the window, the drapery of which
had partially concealed her from sight. “No,
Mary; but I have been watching the state of
affairs opposite for the greater part of the morn-
ing, and my interest in the occupants of that
little house has considerably increased. The
husband is very handsome, and really a noble-
looking man. I saw him to-day for the first
time as he was busy giving orders for the de-
position of the furniture. His wife stood at the
door for a few minutes while she held a short
conversation with him; but I could not see her
face, though I have been watching over a plan
to which you must give your consent. As a
neighbor it will be your duty to call upon Ida Latimer,
or Mrs. Clinton, as I suppose I must call her,
as soon as she is settled in her new abode.”

“Yes, of course I will; and the concession
will be all on our part this time,” Mary. And
as she spoke, Mrs. Mayland glanced triumphantly
around her own luxuriously furnished rooms,
and then directed her eyes meaningly towards
the little dwelling opposite.

“And Arthur Clinton, for the first time in her
life, will be obliged to meet us without her usual
assumption of dignity,” returned Mrs. Vincent.
“But I must be going home now,” she added,
rising from her seat. “I have already
stayed too long, for it is nearly dinner time, and
Charles does not like to dine alone. We shall
meet again to-morrow, I suppose.”

“Oh, yes! I will step in and see you a few
minutes, and then we can arrange everything
about this visit to my aristocratic neighbor.—
Good-by, Mary.”

And the two kind-hearted sisters parted for
the day.

Fortnight afterwards found Mrs. Mayland
and her sister seated in Mrs. Clinton’s little parlor
awaiting the appearance of the latter. At
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very beautiful woman. She seemed quiet young,
and she stood calmly and coldly beside her
guest. For a moment the lady raised her eyes
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the bending willow; with a voice both clear and
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of statelessness in her movements, but it became
her well.

She received her visitors politely and without
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expected. There was nothing of cordiality in
her demeanor; so that she conversed with them in
an easy manner upon common topics.

“Come hither, pretty one, and give me a kiss,”
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“Go love,” said the mother, in a soft tone,
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she said to the little girl whose hand she
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“Ella Delancy,” was the lisping reply.

“Ella Delancy!” repeated Mrs. Vincent.
“Ah, Mrs. Clinton! I suppose that is after your
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The reply was in the affirmative.

“You used to be very loving friends; does
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Before any answer was given, Mrs. Mayland
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sister. A moment more, and they re-entered
the parlor, accompanied by two ladies, Mrs.
Clinton, and her friend.

“The runaways returned at last!” exclaimed
Arthur Clinton, as his wife and Mrs. Stanwood
approached. “And pray, ladies, what excuse
have you to offer for your prolonged stay
upon such a day as this?”

“I believe you, dearest. My only sorrow is
that I have ever wronged you in thought. But
from what source could this billet have proceeded?”

“Have you no suspicions of any one, Ida?”
asked Mrs. Stanwood. “Reflect an instant,
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handwriting might have resembled yours?”

“Yes,” replied Mrs. Clinton, after a few
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one whose handwriting was precisely similar
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